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DEEP PLOWING.

COL. COLMAN: I saw in the *Rural World* of the 8th of May that Mr. Muench had attacked my plowing. He says that it will cost \$10 or \$15 per acre to stir land 16 or 18 inches deep. There are a great many men who think so, and that is the very reason why so little of it is done; but it depends much upon what sort of a team and tools we use, and the kind of land, and the men who do it. That is why I said what I did, to let them know that it could be done at a reasonable cost. Now, Muench says, that three-fourths to one acre is all he can plow in a day. That may be—I will not dispute that, as I don't know what sort of a team he has, or tools, or land to stir; but my plow cuts 11 inches, and my team can pull it 11 inches deep and go pretty steady. They wind one minute at each end (say 40 rods long)—that is as long a furrow as a team should draw without winding. Now, to talk of that plow staying all day on three-fourths or even one acre of land—it is nonsense. The hands would have to sit on their plows half their time to get in the day: and that they would be ashamed to do (when I am about).—My Rouser cuts 9 inches, and keeps right up with the sod plow. But, Mr. M. may have to furnish his hands with a pick and crowbar, to take the rock out of the way of the plow, and they can earn their money and the teams can have plenty of time to rest. We have no rocks nor stumps here. I would like to get a job of plowing at \$10 per acre in this land.

What kind of land Mr. Muench has, I don't know (rocky, I suppose, as that is the best for grapes). I saw land in Ohio that cost over \$100 per acre to prepare it for grapes—but it was not prairie land. I was talking about plowing for wheat and corn—the staff of life as it is called, and truly; and that is why we should give it more of our attention, as it is of vast importance to the world.

It was said by a wise man that all men were insane upon some subject, and it may be that I have Deep Plowing on the brain. If you will examine the Agricultural Report for 1867, you will see that it is high time that we all had the same disease. Now, friend Muench, it does cost something to get up such a team and tools; the whole rig is now worth about \$1,400—but it

will last a long time; it is better than bank stock, and the daily expense is no more than to run two plows, and can be run at a cost of \$6 per day—that will pay all expenses, the interest on the investment, team and tools. If we could have more deep plowing, we would have less drouth and more corn and wheat; but that would shrink the price of produce, which would be worse for me. But, if all the smart young men will go to the towns and cities, and the old ones plow shallow, I can get a big price for my grain, beef and pork, as I have gotten for the last five years. It has been a good harvest for good farmers—but death on the consumer.

Now, friend Colman, don't dissuade these smart young men from going to the towns and cities, to learn to get smarter, and lead an easy life and grow rich; if you do, you will work against my interest financially. If they are convinced that it will cost from \$10 to \$20 per acre to stir the land 16 to 18 inches deep, and shallow plowing won't pay at all—they will go to town, and give it up in despair, as they think they are not able to stand the expenses. The majority of the land in Illinois and Missouri can be bought for \$20 per acre, and to pay \$10 or \$20 for good plowing (about what the land is worth)—they can't see it.

Mr. Muench pay me a visit in June, say about the 10th or 15th, and I will try and prove what I said about plowing. J. T. B., Clay City, Ill.

A BERBERRY RUST.—A very remarkable discovery has been made by a Danish philosopher, an account of which has recently appeared in the proceedings of the Royal Danish Society.—He finds that many of the small parasitic plants known as mildew, mould, smut, rust, etc., produce distinct plants alternately; that is to say the rust on the Berberry plant may ripen to-day a pod of seed (called spores), which will produce the wheat rust; to-morrow a pod which will reproduce itself; then the wheat rust, then the Berberry rust, and so on alternately to the end of the life of the little parasite. The seed of the wheat rust vessels will never germinate unless they have a wheat plant or its allies to germinate on; and so of the Berberry rust. It is one of the most wonderful discoveries that has been made in botany for many years, and very interesting from the fact, as we have seen, of its settling the discussion about the Berberry rust on the wheat, as also showing that the practical man is not always at fault merely because science, so-called, says he is.

Toads are capital helpers in taking care of vine patches. Lay boards between the rows to shelter them in the daytime, and they will make a carnival of the bugs at night.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

From Troy, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: I can repeat (by proxy) for the grasshopper, the noted and laconic "telegram" of the Latin General—*veni, vidi, vici*—which means: the grasshopper came, he looked around, and the spring wheat has gone—just so. I will finish plowing under what is left of my "China" to-morrow. The next day in goes my corn planter. I have selected some small, yellow, flint corn, which I think will mature yet. It hurts a fellow's "phoeelinks" dreadful bad, Col., to waste seed and time—but the American motto of "Nil desperandum" is on our flag, and it will never do to say die, for worse might come to us, as is the case now over in Missouri, where whole fields are laid waste by the relentless grub worm.

Our fall wheat stands bravely: will be fit to cut in twelve or fourteen days; cool yet; corn not doing any growing. July is to come yet, and I rather guess we will get our fill of warm weather.

In St. Joe last week I picked up a little Hungarian grass seed, which I shall sow on my fall wheat ground as soon as I cut it—our rich prairie loam must do double duty some times.

The grasshoppers had time without number taken every thing like a cabbage plant that I set out; and as fast as they came up in the bed would go for them. Last week, tired of feeding them and not liking the idea of doing without my "bacon and greens," as a *DERNIER* resort, I fixed me a cabbage bed on the top of my smoke-house, the roof of which is not very steep. I have the finest bed of cabbage plants I ever saw, and out of the reach of the "hoppers." At last I think we have got them! All persons, who love cabbage and are troubled with grasshoppers, "will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

Some heavy storms have passed over us—it is a queer season; but we still live.

Providence, "who does all things well," never repeats Himself in seasons, or seeds, or anything else. Among all the teeming millions that dwell upon the face of the globe, or have dwelt thereon, no two persons are alike or have been alike. We must accommodate ourselves to every season as it comes—no two will ever be alike. All we can know is the general run of them; and, like a skillful physician, use our best judgment on every particular case as we find it—for a man would be a wooden doctor who would treat every patient alike for the same complaint—every individual case differs, although the type of the fever may be the same.

T. H., June 14.

FROM HOWARD CO., MO.—Col. Colman: Old Howard is all right up to date. About one-half of all the open land in the county sown to winter wheat, which, taken altogether, is the most promising prospect I have seen for thirty years. The weather has been splendid since our wheat has bloomed, and I think it is mostly impregnated well.

We expect our county, after this year, to be called the Banner Wheat County, both with regard to quantity and quality—look out for the palm! Oats and meadows look well. Corn, although rather late, is receiving due attention; its early cultivation will be thorough, but our heavy harvest will cause neglect later in the season. Fruit (except peaches) never more promising. The small proportion of bees which survived the winter, are storing honey very satisfactorily; the honey dews are, at this writing, very abundant. I have never seen bees gathering it from the leaves of the forest, but I presume it makes the flowers richer in that material. The battle for Female Suffrage is not waxing very warm in Howard.

Boonslick, June 4.

FROM OSAGE CO., MO.—Eds. Rural World: Spring crops, particularly corn, are very backward in our neighborhood owing to cool weather and continuous rains. Wheat prospects good, especially the early sorts, as May and Maryland white, which will be ready for the harvester in a week's time, and are now past all danger. By the way, our section of the State, I believe, is one of the best for wheat; the grain raised here is generally of a superior quality, and when well cleaned always commands the highest market price; with fair cultivation yields from 20 to 30 bushels per acre—although the average is considerably lower, owing to the best wheat lands being yet in the hands of old foggy farmers. We need some few good enterprising men here to show what our farms are capable of producing.

The recommendation of A. S. to use soft soap on young orchards is good; I have practiced this for a number of years with success; and, although I do not claim it as a preventive of the borer, have not lost a tree by this insect.

D., June 12.

FROM WARREN CO., MO.—Wheat, oats, and grass, in this county, look excellent. We will have the largest

crops of small grain ever raised; will commence harvesting in the bottom the last of this week. The corn crop is late owing to the wet weather. The army worm has made its appearance in some parts of the county, though not very extensively. P., June 14.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

ODDS AND ENDS—No. 3.

HOW I KEEP MY FARM REGISTER.—Take a sheet of cap paper. On the left corner of the first page put the year—say, 1869. In the centre, at the top, put the month—say June. Now take a rule and draw lines, thus:

| A.M. P.M. P.M. | | | Day of | | JUNE. |
|----------------|-----|-----|--------|---------|---|
| 5 | 1 | 9 | week. | | |
| 1 | 57° | 82° | 62° | Tuesday | Clear and cool. Bright clear forenoon. Finished harrowing potatoes.—Commenced re-plowing buckwheat ground. |
| 2 | 58° | 85° | 62° | Wednes. | Clear and cool. Pink took bull Poquonnoek.—Harris' mare took Morgan first time. Re-planting corn. |
| 3 | 66° | 72° | 62° | Thursd. | Clear and cool. Plowing corn. Hutsell's mare took Morgan second time. Finished re-plowing buckwheat ground. |
| 4 | 60° | 69° | 50° | Friday. | Raining. Worked road. More rain. Planted sweet potatoes. |
| 5 | 58° | 85° | 70° | Satur. | Clear and very cool. N. W. wind. Plowing corn. Broke new plow. Clear and cool. |
| 6 | 50° | 72° | 56° | Sunday. | Clear and cool. Starting to church |

One page will just hold a register for one month, when properly ruled. When the month ends, turn the leaf like turning the leaf of a book, for the next month; and so on until the sheet is full. Thus, three sheets of cap paper is all that is required for a year, when they may be stitched together and added to from year to year. I keep the sheets in a newspaper folded to suit, lying on my desk, where it is always ready; and if I happen to be from home one of the boys makes the entries. I have kept such a register for the last eight years and would not exchange it for the best book extant. I only regret that I had not commenced it many years sooner. Interesting facts are continually occurring that ought to be preserved for future reference. Our memories are often very treacherous, and we cannot trust them. If we jot down facts as they occur, we have a matter of reliable record that is often of great interest to refer to. The time taken to keep such a record is never mislaid. Very soon it becomes so much a habit that you would about as soon forget to eat your dinner as to forget to look at your thermometer, and make the entry on your register. A minute's time is scarcely required to enter the current facts that may become useful for future reference. And suppose that we enter thousands that may never be of any use, occasionally we shall find one that is worth more than the trouble of preserving all. Then we know we have reliable, positive information. Here we are not dependent on the accidents of a treacherous memory, or even the word of a reliable friend. We have undoubtable facts—positive knowledge—that may occasionally prove to be of very great interest. My bee journal I keep on separate sheets and exclusively in reference to that subject. And so of some other departments.

THE WEATHER still continues exceedingly unpropitious for farmers. I am writing (June 9th) because it is raining so that I cannot be in the field. If it were fair I would be cutting clover, which is now being spoiled by the wet weather. It rained most of the day yesterday, rained last night, is now raining hard with no indications of clearing off. We cannot plow our corn, and the weeds are luxuriating on what the corn ought to have. But I do not wish to be understood as murmuring against Providence. My faith is, that He who rules the elements is "too wise to err and too good to be unkind." What a strange and wonderful world we should have, if we poor mortals had control of the weather. When should we be all ready for rain, or for dry weather? My friend Colman makes an appointment on a certain day to address the masses on a subject of great importance; of course he orders fair weather for that day. But I have made my arrangements to plant my tobacco on that day or the next, and not knowing (and perhaps not caring) of my friend's arrangements, order a good soaking rain for that day. Friend Colman would doubtless think this very unkind, not to say very selfish in me, and it might even cause a suspension of friendly relations

between us. Better as it is. Wisdom dictates, and duty commands that we must cheerfully submit ourselves with grateful hearts to the order of Divine Providence. Let us TRY.

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: Your No. 20, May 15th, I have before me, and as the rain is falling moderately and I am not quite able to work, I have concluded to notice what your *Editorial Correspondence* No. 2 says:

The writer should bear in mind that railroad lines are most generally through sections where really not much of the planting region is seen. I must acknowledge that the picture of "agriculture in Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee," is so good that I must admit its fidelity, and sorry it is so. Some of us have used our utmost ability for improvement long before the late slight misunderstanding, and yet, to no good. I beg you and your readers to remember this. We have had, in Mississippi, three agricultural papers between about 1842 to 1861, for all of which I labored with a desire to build up, develop, improve—never for pay. Before 1861, we had made progress, as our State and county fairs proved. The number of subscribers for agricultural papers was increasing year by year. More money was sent out of Mississippi for agricultural papers than would have supported a paper at home, and given a handsome income to the owner.

I have no fault to find with the Correspondence N. 2, and regret it to be "o'er true." I do not agree with the writer's statement, however, that "all existing differences between employers and employees" can be adjusted by two good crops. I have been among these people since 1830, and, born in Dixie, as were my grandsires, and I think I know employees. Give them even one good crop, and it stimulates them amazingly—to do nothing, or worse.

It is idle words to charge me with being inimical to the negro. I was nursed by one, and called her "Mammy" until grown. No, sir, so far from having any unkind feeling, I am only sorry I cannot influence them. But it is a truth—give the race even \$100 each, and, my word for it, there would be little work done until the food question demands exertion. Is this true of the Indian? Why doubt it of the negro? We must bear with them, advise them, encourage them, to provide for the morrow. Of course, there are many who are more provident and will yet make a worthy population—but, as to the rule, it is certain they only care for the present.

We need improved implements, and made by honest workmen—not of that order, sent off for sale.

Prior to the war, some of us used all the improved implements known to the progressive farmer: such as the best plows, cultivators, harrows, horse-hoes, planters, seed sowers; and a few of us demonstrated that clover, blue grass, red top, Timothy, lucerne, &c., would grow. Since 1836 I have grown Red clover in latitude 32°, within twelve miles of our air line to Vicksburg. A large stock was never outside of my fence. Of course "a large stock" meant, ample for every use. I generally killed 100 hogs each year. I had thirty to forty horses and mules, thirty to fifty cows, sheep enough for all mutton consumable on the farm-plantation, with a crop of cotton averaging eight bales per thirty crops.

We have energy ample. The difficulty—to apply to a mixed husbandry. I can but reiterate—the true principle of the South is, to place less reliance on cotton and make our own supplies.

M. W. PHILIPS.

There are about 1,500,000 lasts made each year in the United States. One pair of lasts, will on an average, make sixty pairs of boots or shoes. Persimmon is the best kind of wood to make them from, and the next best is rock maple.

COUNTIES OF MISSOURI.

[Concluded.]

ST. CHARLES COUNTY—Is in the eastern part of the State, having the Mississippi river on the eastern border and the Missouri on the south. The dividing ridge between these rivers is rolling and in some places broken; the bottoms are level and exceedingly fertile; one-fourth prairie, the remainder timber. The prairies in the western part of the county are very rich, and are fast being settled up by enterprising eastern farmers. The N. M. R. R. divides it east and west. The soil yields abundantly all grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables. Stock raising has been found profitable. St. Charles is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 16,525. Vote, 1868—Rep. 1,509; Dem. 1,141.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY—Is in the W. S. W. part of the State. Surface diversified and rolling; prairie and timber desirably distributed. The soil is well adapted to most farming purposes, and admirable for stock growing. All kinds of stock are in active demand, at good prices. The Osage river passes through it. Osceola is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 6,809. Vote, 1868—Rep. 556; Dem. 331.

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY—Is in the South-east, and is crossed by the I. M. R. R. on the west, and the extension of the same passes through it centrally. Surface somewhat broken. Is an excellent grazing county, and stock growing has been the principal business of its farmers. Good grain crops are raised, and heavy crops of fruit. It is well watered with clear springs. Copper, iron and lead, abundant in all this region. Capital and enterprise are wanted to develop the mineral resources. Several streams furnish available water power. Mines are opened in many localities. Farmington is the county seat, and is 3 miles from De Lassus Station, I. M. R. R. Pop., 1860, 7,248. Vote, 1868—Rep. 249; Dem. 396.

ST. GENEVIEVE COUNTY—In the E. S. E. part of the State, lies on the Mississippi river, and is an old settled county. Surface hilly and broken. The uplands produce wheat of superior quality. In 1865, farmers marketed 100,000 bushels beyond home consumption. Climate and soil unsurpassed for fruit. Vineyard culture is receiving special attention. The Mississippi and interior bottom lands are very rich. St. Genevieve, the county seat, is the shipping point for an extensive region of country. The limestone and white sand are of very superior quality, and are shipped considerable distances—the former for building, the latter for glass. It also contains extensive deposits of lead. Many highly improved farms are for sale at very low prices. Pop., 1860, 3,029. Vote, 1868—Rep. 233; Dem. 611.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY—In the east central portion of the State, has the Mississippi for its east, and the Missouri for its north boundary. The Pacific R. R. crosses it in a W. S. W., the Iron Mountain in a S. S. W., and the North Missouri in a N. W. direction.—Surface undulating; in some parts hilly, especially along the P. R. R. Soil fertile; the northern part comprising the Florissant Valley particularly rich. It is watered by the Meramec river (a clear and beautiful stream), the Des Peres river and their numerous branches. The hills and uplands are becoming rapidly set in fruit, the proximity of a large and sure market rendering land peculiarly valuable in this respect.—There are many beautiful villages along the lines of the railroads, chiefly occupied by enterprising and wealthy business men of St. Louis. Limestone rock underlies the whole county. St. Louis, the county seat, contains a population of 250,000, and is rapidly increasing. Pop., 1860, 190,535. Vote, 1868—Rep. 15,667; Dem. 14,016.

SALINE COUNTY—Lies on the Missouri river, in the western part of the State. Surface undulating; two-thirds prairie. Soil very rich. Timber is deficient, but is compensated by the bituminous and cannel coal underlying most of the county. This county is attracting considerable attention now, as a mineral section. It is one of the oldest settled counties in the State, and yet, is one whose mineral qualities have been as little understood or worked for, as any in the State. The finest cannel coal in the entire West, has already been found here. It is well adapted to the culture of hemp and tobacco, and most other products. Some farms yield of hemp, 1,300 lbs; tobacco, 1,200 lbs; corn, 100 bushels; wheat, 40; rye, 50; barley, 60; oats, 50; potatoes, 300 per acre. Springs, both salt and fresh, are numerous. Limestone, sandstone, and lead ore are found in the county. Marshall is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 14,700. Vote, 1868—Rep. 587; Dem. 393.

SCHUYLER COUNTY—Is in the central northern part of the State, on the Iowa line. It is about one-third prairie and two-thirds timber; undulating; all fertile and susceptible of cultivation. The soil and climate are well adapted to the culture of all grains and grasses, yielding average crops. The N. M. R. R. passes through the county north and south. Lancaster is the

county seat. Pop., 1860, 6,697. Vote, 1868—Rep. 497; Dem. 250.

SCOTLAND COUNTY—Is in the N. N. E. part of the State, on the Iowa line. Surface undulating, chiefly prairies, and well watered. Soil fertile and adapted to farming and grazing purposes. Grains and grasses do well. Wheat yields 20 bushels; and corn 80 bus; oats, 40; potatoes, 200; and tobacco, 1,000 lbs to the acre. Memphis is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 8,873. Vote, 1868—Rep. 764; Dem. 718.

SCOTT COUNTY—On the Mississippi river, in the South-eastern part of the State, is in the northern part broken and hilly; the southern flat and swampy.—The soil on the uplands is thin and poor, in the bottoms exceedingly fertile. The I. M. R. R. passes through it, three miles west of Benton, the old county seat. Commerce is the new county seat. Pop., 1860, 5,247. Vote, 1868—Rep. 240; Dem. 240.

SHANNON COUNTY—Is in the S. S. E. The Current river flows through the centre and furnishes abundant water power. It is rich in minerals, having immense deposits of iron, coal and copper. A boat load of copper ore from it was shipped to Europe some years ago, in a crude state, and sold at a high price. Surface broken and well timbered. The greater portion is well adapted to grapes and fruit. The valleys are fertile. It is sparsely settled, as yet. Chiltons ville, county seat. Pop., 1860, 2,284. Vote, 1868—Rep. 4; Dem. 172. Vote thrown out.

SHELBY COUNTY—Is in the North-east part of the State. Surface rolling—one-fourth timber, oak, walnut, hickory and elm; balance rich prairie. Soil well adapted to corn, wheat, hemp, tobacco, and all fruits. Numerous coal banks are found on Salt river. It is an excellent county for grazing purposes. The H. & St. Joe R. R. runs through east and west. Shelbyville is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 7,301. Vote, 1868—Rep. 563; Dem. 323.

STODDARD COUNTY—In the South-eastern part of the State, is hilly and broken; the eastern part marshy and swampy to a considerable extent. The uplands are not fertile, but the valleys and bottoms are very productive. There are extensive bodies of cypress in some portions. Bloomfield is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 7,877. Vote, 1868—Rep. 222; Dem. 117.

STONE COUNTY—Is in the South-western part of the State, bordering on Arkansas line; about three-fourths timber land—ash, hickory, walnut and pine, which grow very large. It is well watered and has excellent water power. Grain and all kinds of fruit yield good returns. Native grapes grow in great abundance.—Climate very pleasant and healthy. Galena is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 2,401. Vote, 1868—Rep. 174; Dem. 108.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—In the north part of the State, is principally prairie with an abundance of timber for farming purposes. The soil is fertile and well adapted to all purposes of agriculture and stock raising. It is well watered, and coal is abundant. Milan is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 9,198. Vote, 1868—Rep. 896; Dem. 603.

TANEY COUNTY—On the southern border, west of the central, is generally broken and hilly. It is watered by White river and numerous tributary streams. The surface is covered with forests of oak, hickory and yellow pine—the latter attaining immense size. The soil is better adapted to stock raising than agricultural pursuits. Both lead and copper are found in the county. Forsyth is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 3,576. Vote, 1868—Rep. 204; Dem. 57.

TEXAS COUNTY—In the central southern part, is the largest county in the State. Surface rolling and hilly. Better adapted to stock raising and fruits than mixed husbandry. Well watered. Several of the streams furnish water power. All kinds of oak timber, but the pines most important. Large quantities of No. 1 pine lumber floated in rafts down the Big Piney. Wild fruits in abundance—plums, blackberries, strawberries, whortleberries and grapes. Tobacco yields 800 to 1,000 pounds. Houston is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 6,069. Vote, 1868—Rep. 191; Dem. 109.

VERNON COUNTY—Is in the South-west portion of the State, on the Kansas border. Surface undulating, the prairie predominating over the timber land. It is well watered and has extensive ranges for stock.—Stock growing is most profitable. Soil very rich, yielding abundant crops of grain, grasses, fruits and vegetables. Land is cheap. Coal is abundant, with indications of lead ore. Nevada City is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 4,779. Vote, 1868—Rep. 336; Dem. 586.

WARREN COUNTY—Is in the east central part of the State, on the north bank of the Missouri river. Surface undulating—about one-fourth prairie, the remainder timber land. Soil fertile; yields good crops of wheat, barley, oats, sorghum, tobacco, potatoes, grasses, &c., and all kinds of fruit. The eastern part

of the county is a beautiful, healthy and rolling prairie and timber country. A portion, called "Hickory Grove Prairie" has been recently selected and settled by Eastern, Ohio and Michigan farmers, who form an enterprising and desirable community. Already the publication of the proceedings of the Hickory Grove Farmers' Club has attracted the attention of the reading public, and drawn many more of the intelligent and thrifty farmer emigrants to that section. The N. M. R. R. passes through east and west. Warrenton is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 8,839. Vote, 1868—Rep. 821; Dem. 386.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Is generally hilly and broken having no prairie lands. Timber abundant, but the best is on the bottom lands. An immense body of pine timber, known as the "Pine Ridge," extends about 25 miles east and west, with an average width of 5 miles; many of the trees 2 to 3 feet, and some 4 feet in diameter, 90 feet high, and straight as an arrow. Several saw mills in operation. Stock growing very profitable—range unlimited. The I. M. R. R. traverses the eastern portion. In years gone by, 3,000,000 pounds of lead per annum have been produced. Large lead mines are now in successful operation. Potosi is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 9,725. Vote, 1868—Rep. 396; Dem. 747.

WAYNE COUNTY—In the South-eastern part, is quite broken—probably not more than one-third of the upland is tillable. Well timbered with pine, oak, ash, maple, hickory, white and black walnut. Fruits yield abundantly; meadows are not excelled in the State. Lead, copper and some other minerals have been found in the county. There are splendid water powers and good openings for saw mills. Greenville is the county seat. The I. M. R. R. is, by contract with the State, to be extended through this county. Pop., 1860, 5,628. Vote, 1868—Dem. majority, 200. Vote thrown out.

WEBSTER COUNTY—Is in the South-western part of the State. The general features are rugged and broken; well timbered with pine, oak, hickory and maple. The valleys and some of the uplands produce good crops of grain, and the hill sides are specially adapted to grape and fruit culture. The S. P. R. R. passes through the northern part, and will be in operation in 1870. Marshfield is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 7,099. Vote, 1868—Rep. 524; Dem. 355.

WORTH COUNTY—On the north line, in the North-west, is undulating and rolling—about two-thirds prairie, balance timber. The soil is generally fertile, well adapted to all kinds of grain, grasses and fruit, except peaches. Grant City is the county seat. Pop., 1860, included in Gentry county figures. Vote, 1868—Rep. 350; Dem. 357.

WRIGHT COUNTY—In the south central part of the State, upon the high table lands of the Ozark range. Surface quite diversified, from level to almost mountainous. Soil in the valleys fertile, and light on the uplands. The gravelly portions of the upland are well adapted to fruit, particularly grapes. Farmers have raised 1,200 pounds hemp; 1,200 pounds tobacco, and 75 bushels corn to the acre. Hartsville is the county seat. Pop., 1860, 4,508. Vote, 1868—Rep. 270; Dem. 127.

FROM PHELPS COUNTY, MO.

COL. N. J. COLMAN : We are having a very late season; but the crops look promising.—But my motive in writing is, to ask information : Is there a particular place on a horse to work a back band with the most ease? I know a farmer who moves the back-band from the shoulder almost to the hips, to suit the plow he is using; Messrs. Watt & Knight, of Richmond, Va. (who, by the way, make the best and cheapest plows in the United States,) in their circular say : "Gear your horse right, and adjust the plow to suit the team; for one team is worth many plows." Now, that is my idea exactly; but, if I am wrong I want to know it. Some men think it a very small matter how a horse is geared—but I guess if they ask the horse he won't say so. If you don't know, get "Gossip" to give us a talk on gearing horses, as he seems to know everything about them; I think a good many of us farmers would be profited by it. C. H. G., June 16th, 1869.

The army worm has made its appearance in the vicinity of this city. The grounds of Charles M. Ellead, Esq., near the Abbey track, have been flooded with them for the past few days.

The "Ohio Farmer" says: On the morning of the 7th of June, there was a stiff frost in this region, as if ice was formed on water in vessels in some localities. Tender vegetables were damaged; but we presume tree fruits were too well protected by leaves to receive much damage.

FROM MASON COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Please allow me to say a few words for Mason county, Illinois:

In the early settlement of the counties contiguous, Mason county seems to have been passed—the land considered either too wet or too dry and sandy, and, consequently, the county was not much settled until within the last twenty years, and even one-half has been improved within fifteen years. James Walker, Esq., one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, was one of the most prominent, efficient and successful, pioneers of the county. The county lies on the east side of the Illinois river, opposite to Fulton county, on the west side; it extends along the river for about sixty miles. The soil is quite sandy for some four to eight miles wide from the river, the whole length of the county; but nearly all this sandy land is cultivated in corn, and though sound corn is looked for as a sure thing; never a failure on this land. The central portion of the county, called Crain Lake—considered, a few years since, as swamp land, and worthless, comparatively—much of it is now fenced and improved. The land having been drained by the county, is constantly drying out. The eastern portion is one of the most beautiful, gently undulating, prairie districts, in the country.

Railroad and Navigation.—Illinois river on the west for sixty miles, and also the Jacksonville, Pekin and Peoria R. R., running the whole length, touching the river at Havana and Bath; and the Bloomington and Jacksonville R. R., passing through the Eastern portion of the county. Sangamon river on the south.

Principal Towns.—Havana, the county seat, on the Illinois river, noted as the corn depot of Central Illinois, contains about 3,000 population; four churches and a graded public school. Mason City, on the railroad in the Eastern part of the county—a thriving village and business point—has a very fine school house. Bath, on the Illinois river and railroad: population about 800. Major Gatton has a very fine residence there, and purchases and ships, yearly, from one hundred and forty to one hundred and eighty thousand bushels of grain. Messrs. McFadden & Simmons, of Havana, ship about five hundred thousand yearly.

Grain statistics, as per raw estimate of McFadden & Simmons: The following are the number of bushels of corn shipped in the year 1868: Havana, 1,000,000; Bath, 350,000; Snicarte, 75,000; Mason City, 400,000; Forest City, 50,000; Manito, 75,000; Topeka, 50,000; San Jose, 30,000; Altona, 30,000; Matanzas, 32,000; Spring Lake, 30,000; Saidora, 20,000. Total, 2,142,000.

County at large—Wheat, 50,000 bushels; **Rye,** 20,000 bushels.

Our county has justly been styled the Banner Corn Growing and Shipping county in the West.

Let me tell the *Rural World* we have some most excellent and successful farmers in this county. I will only mention one model farm and farmer. B. H. Howell, Esq., has a farm just on the east side of Havana, 173 acres; a square farm, generally level, with a beautiful swell for building site; Osage orange hedge all

around the farm, with one cross hedge in centre; outside hedges beautifully and closely trimmed—wall fashion—about four and one-half feet high and twenty inches wide, and so close quail could hardly go through it; walnut trees are growing at about two-rod intervals along close to the hedge, which will afford a most efficient wind break and shelter for stock. In addition to these very beautiful hedges, he has a number of neat post and board fences, dividing and sub-dividing into different fields. He is always up in the morning; keeps his work ahead of time. He is now finishing the finest and most convenient farm-house in the county. When finished and sketched, some account will be sent you as to house, surroundings, &c.

Mason county has a beautiful fair ground, and they are preparing for a fine show the coming fall.

Major Fullerton, Havana, Ills., put out this season 15,000 vines and 30,000 cuttings. Dr. Duffenbacker and Jos. Cochrane, Esq., same place, are also doing considerable in the grape line. Mason county may be at once set down as the grape county of Central Illinois. They ought to subscribe for the *Rural World* as authority on grape culture. CORRESPONDENT.

Havana, June 9th.

Missouri Farms Wanted.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: Having observed in your paper, for which I have been for some years a subscriber, your willingness to give information and advice when needed, and having been much interested with the various accounts I have seen in the "Rural World" of the prospects in Missouri, I have a strong inclination to come to that State. My present farm does not suit me. I want to go where I can raise stock, make butter and cheese, and find a good market; for I have reason to say we can turn out a good article. There are three families that would avail themselves of a good opportunity, should it present itself. We want prairie lands, with some wood; cheap lands, so that we may have some capital left to work with. I think each family might calculate upon about three thousand dollars. I have seen some account of the South Pacific Railway lands. What do you think of them? I have seen a very glowing account by Vice-President Fisk in the "American Entomologist," but have never seen it commented upon from any other source. We intend after harvest, if you can venture to offer us encouragement, coming to St. Louis to glean off some one (and I know of no one I should put confidence in so readily as yourself) where to go in search of the kind of home we desire. We prefer the southern to the northern part of the State, as we believe it more favorable for stock and also for fruit; near a river, but not subject to overflow; some bottom lands.

I have been here ten years, but have never seen wheat look so fine as it does at this time. Apples very abundant; peaches a good moderate crop. Mt. Carmel, Ills., June 14. G. J. SHARP.

REMARKS—Although this is a private letter, yet we have taken the liberty to publish it, and if any of our readers know of land that would probably suit, they will please address the correspondent.

THE REV. PATRICK BELL, LL.D.—The death of the Rev. Patrick Bell, LL.D., the inventor of the reaping machine, is announced in the English and Scotch agricultural journals. The event took place on the 22d of April, at the manse of Carmyllie, in Forfarshire, of which place he was minister. Dr. Bell was a graduate of St. Andrew's, and it is said that the idea of the reaping machine occurred to him during his studies at that university. The machine was tried in 1827, and, although the invention made little progress in Great Britain until after its improvement and adoption in America, it is generally conceded that Bell's machine was an effective one (though imperfect), and embodied the cardinal principle since elaborated. Dr. Bell was, in January, 1863, the recipient of a testimonial in acknowledgment of the benefits of his invention, collected by subscription promoted by the Highland Agricultural Society, amounting to nearly £1,000. The deceased gentleman is said to have been a most amiable and agreeable man, and exemplary and useful in the discharge of the duties of his sacred calling.

The Dairy.**Milk Dairies Near St. Louis.**

Nearly if not quite all the dairymen who furnish milk for the inhabitants of this great city, sell cream and butter, and also pure (?) milk. We are not inclined to find fault with any special one, nor, on the other hand, to extol any particular dairy; but we really would like to know if pure milk includes the cream. Pure milk is such as is drawn from the cow, *new and fresh*—as nearly so as time will admit—without addition of chalk, water, or any other ingredient, or the extraction of cream or butter properties. We are well aware that the milk from some cows is richer than that of others; some cows' milk being rich in properties which would make butter, others in such as produce cheese. Desiring to be plain, we will use no scientific terms for the constituent parts of pure milk. Generally, the milk of all the cows in a dairy is mixed in the large cans in which it is brought to market. The quality of pure milk can be determined by a guage. What have our city authorities ever done to determine the fact, whether pure or adulterated milk is sold? We venture the assertion, that by far the largest quantity of milk sold in the St. Louis market, is *skimmed milk*, either wholly so or in part. This must be patent to all; or, else, where does the cream or butter come from, which these milkmen sell?

We affirm, further, that at present, or at winter rates, pure milk can be afforded. Selling milk from the dairy is much more profitable than the selling of butter or cheese; even at only four cents per quart, a good cow will make a return of twenty-five dollars per month.

Lately, the dairymen of Elgin—distant over forty miles from Chicago—invited the "city fathers" out to inspect the dairies in and near Elgin, and so well pleased were these same "city fathers," that Elgin milk has been adopted as the standard for all the milk sold in Chicago. There are quite a number of milk dairies at Huntley's Station, about twelve miles beyond Elgin; but we believe all the milk from these, also, is sold in Chicago, as Elgin milk.

On our last visit to Chicago, we saw hundreds of empty milk cans piled up along the railroad track, while the full cans which were to replace them, were on the Rockford accommodation train, on which we were riding. Our readers must remember that this is only one branch of the North-western railroad; that the others bring in perhaps an equal amount; in fact, that milk is received from every direction, save that of the lake. Besides, many families in the city keep cows for private use; these are herded and go to pasture every morning.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, no considerable amount of milk is received in St. Louis by train—there is no special milk train on any road coming into this city. Why will not our farmers near here take the hint, or our Illinois friends in St. Clair and Madison counties, who have been so badly stricken with the wheat fever, and who are carrying off the best part of their farms in every load of wheat which they bring to market, for which most of them have never returned even one good coat of manure. Wake up, gentlemen! wake up! If you want your harvest night and morning, keep cows. If you want to improve your farm every year, keep cows. If ever you expect to build that new house and barn, keep cows. If you like to farm in the shade, and yet make money, keep cows. We have, ere this, informed our readers how to do it; but to give the substance in another form, we copy the following from the *Rockford Register*, only premising that Mr. Taylor is an enterprising dairyman near that city:

Mr. Taylor milks twenty-one cows at present, from which he obtains about 300 quarts per day. The milk, instead of being poured into close cans as soon as drawn from the cows, with the animal heat and odor unextracted, and thus sent out to the customers, is run into a vat containing about 100 gallons. The walls of this vat are double, and in the space between them cold water circulates freely, being kept constantly running until the milk is thoroughly cooled. The object of extracting the animal heat from the milk is to insure its keeping sweet as long as possible, and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Brown are both satisfied that milk thus cooled will retain its sweetness much longer than when treated in the ordinary way. The milk drawn from the cows at night remains in the cooler until morning, when it is taken out for delivery to customers. The morning's milk is delivered in the afternoon; and when it is set in shallow pans in a cool, well-ventilated place, the cream rises thickly to its surface, and furnishes a grateful seasoning for the morning cup of coffee.

Mr. Taylor's cows have the best of pasture, through which runs a stream of pure and limpid water, fed by never-failing springs, of which there are several on the premises. In cold and stormy weather they are snugly housed in the basement of the spacious barn, which is exceedingly convenient in all its appointments. A finer looking herd of cows we have not seen in a long time. Those who know Mr. Taylor and his esteemed wife, need not be told that the distinguishing feature in their dairy management is, scrupulous neatness. The vat in which the cooling of the milk is accomplished, is protected from the intrusion of insects or stray particles of dust. At milking time the cows are fastened, each in her proper place in the basement of the barn, where they stand in clean straw until relieved of the lacteal fluid. No loud talking or shouting is allowed during the milking time, and the cows are never beaten or abused.

Short Horns for America.

Some months since Messrs. Walcott & Campbell, of New York Mills, sent their herdsman and manager, Mr. Richard Gibson, to Scotland, with the view chiefly of purchasing animals to infuse new blood into their Ayrshire herd, but not being able to find any as good as there were already here, Mr. Gibson was instructed to make some purchases of Short Horns, and his execution of the orders of his public-spirited employers has resulted in the acquisition of several animals whose transfer to this side of the Atlantic may justly be regarded as a public benefit, and will, it may confidently be expected, prove a source of both pleasure and profit to their new owners.

The first purchase made for Messrs. Walcott and Campbell was "Fair Maid of Hope," bought for 150 guineas at the sale of Mr. Chaloner's herd at Kingsfort, Co. Meath, Ireland, the top price, and said to be the gem of the sale. The pedigree of this cow is not reported, but she is undoubtedly nearly pure Booth. Of one or two cows, bought soon after, an account has not reached us, and the next purchase reported is Lady Oxford, a yearling heifer, by Lord Oxford 2d, bought at Mr. Leney's sale for 100 guineas. Her dam, Columbia, is a cow of Sir Charles Knightley's breeding, going back to Walnut by White Boy.

The great event, however, is the purchase from Mr. Thomas Christopher Booth, of Warlabry, the successor of his father, the late Mr. Richard Booth. This includes "Bride of the Vale," four years old; "Merry Peal," two years old; and "Royal Briton," a bull calf of nine months. Of these the *North British Agriculturist* speaks with regret that Mr. Booth should have parted with three such animals even at the prices obtained for them, and expresses the opinion that they, if fortunate, will, in a few years, establish in New York a Booth herd, equal to that from which they came.

Bride of the Vale (roan, calved January 6th,

1865,) is by Lord of the Valley (14837), out of Soldier's Bride, by Windsor (14013)—Camp-follower, by Crown Prince (10087)—Vivandiere, by Buckingham (3239)—Minette, by Leonard (4210)—Young Moss Rose, by Young Matchem (4422)—Moss Rose, by Priam (2452)—by Young Alexander (2977)—Dairymaid, by Pilot (496); and is said to be in calf by Commander-in-Chief (21451), Mr. Booth's Royal Prize Bull, and of the same Moss Rose family. Merry Peal (roan, calved June 22, 1866), is by Commander-in-Chief from Lady Mirth, by Sir Samuel (15302)—Lady Blithe, by Windsor (14013)—Blithe, by Hopewell (10332)—Bliss, by Leonard (4210)—Young Broughton, by Young Matchem (2282)—Broughton, by Jerry (4097)—by Young Pilot (497)—by Pilot (496)—by a son of Apollo (36). Royal Briton is by Lord Blithe (22126), (own brother to Lady Fragrant), out of Royal Bridesmaid, by Prince Alfred (13494)—Royal Bride, by Crown Prince (10087)—Bride Elect, by Vanguard (10994)—Bianca, by Leonard (4210)—Bagatelle, by Buckingham (3239)—Jemima, by Raspberry (4875)—Strawberry 3d, by Young Matchem (4422)—Strawberry 2d, by Young Alexander (2977)—Strawberry, by Pilot (496)—Hahnaby, by The Lane Bull (359)—by Easyby (232)—by Suworow (636).

It will be seen by these pedigrees, that the animals are of the choicest and most valued families of the Warlabry herd, and from which the most famous prize winners have descended. Indeed, the sale by Mr. Booth has greatly surprised his countrymen, and it would probably not have been made except for export. Let us hope that their voyage may be prosperous, and that in their new country they may be long-lived and prolific.

Horse Department.

Mismanagement of Horses.

A great many of the disorders to which horses are subject, proceed from some derangement of the digestive organs. We have known, for instance, cases in which cut feed (a mixture of chopped hay, corn and bran,) would produce diarrhoea, which would cease when hay was substituted for cut feed. Horses whose digestive organs are very liable to disorder, should be fed with unusual care. We have also known serious cases of flatulent colic arise from feeding on corn exclusively; we are decidedly of the opinion that corn cannot be used as a substitute for oats without rendering horses very liable to serious attacks of colic. When given in small quantities, we believe it may be used with advantage—but we do not think it should be used in a larger proportion than one part of corn to four of oats.

Though oats are better adapted than any of the other cereals to form a principal article of diet for the horse, yet when given in excessive quantity, are very apt to produce founder. We have known oats to be given in some establishments without stint; in a stable where this kind of management existed we were recently called to treat three cases of founder or laminitis; all occurring within a short time of each other.

It is a general notion, that drinking water is a frequent cause both of founder and colic.—Water will not do a horse any harm if he gets enough of it. A horse should be watered so frequently that he will never be very thirsty, and then there will be no risk of his drinking to excess. In travelling, a horse should be frequently watered, as it refreshes him, and takes away the parched, feverish feeling, which is the result of severe exertion in hot weather.

Chronic cough and heaves have more to do with bad management in diet than many imagine: chronic cough frequently arises from the horse eating dusty hay. A loft in which hay is kept soon gets covered with a layer of dust and seed, and every time hay is pushed into the horse's rack, a quantity of dust and seed go

along with it. These small particles pass through the nostrils, and from thence into the windpipe, occasioning frequent coughing. The cough is an effort to get rid of the offending particles, but the horse is subjected to the same process so often that some of those particles lodge at the extremities of the smaller bronchial tubes, produce structural disease of the lungs, which thus occasions what is popularly known as "a chronic cough." We are well aware that a chronic cough may arise from other causes, but we think it is well to point out a very insidious cause of the disease, and one which is very likely to be overlooked.

Heaves and chronic cough often exist together. A horse with heaves is generally found to have dilatation of the stomach, and this dilatation is produced by the horse eating musty, innutritious hay, a larger bulk of which must be consumed than of good hay, so as to obtain the same nutriment from it. This dilatation of the stomach is accompanied by disease of the pneumo-gastric nerve (a nerve which supplies nervous branches to the stomach and lungs); and disorder of this nerve invariably impairs and enfeebles the action of the lungs.

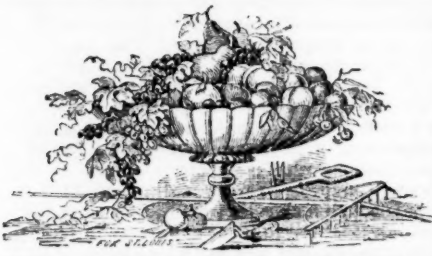
It is too often the case that men neglect the teachings of nature, and endeavor to improve that which should be let alone. In most horses the fetlocks and the back of the pasterns, are well supplied with hair, which forms a protection to parts which are much exposed to wet and cold. We have known cases in which an endeavor has been made to improve the horse's appearance by removing this long hair, and the result has been, that the skin, being deprived of its natural covering, became inflamed; fissures formed in it, and much care and trouble were necessary in order to restore the skin to a healthy state.

Not less important than the soundness of a horse's digestive organs and lungs, is the soundness of his feet. The feet should receive attention in the stable as well as in the forge, and those feet which have a tendency to become hard and brittle, should be stopped at night with a mixture of clay and cow dung. This renders the horn more supple and elastic; where such means are neglected, the horn may break off at the quarters and so weaken the bearing surface of the foot as to render the horse lame.

We have known cases of this kind treated as sweeney. A horse should not go longer than a month without having his shoes removed, and having the feet pared down to the natural size. The fundamental principle of shoeing is, to preserve the natural size of the foot, and to have the foot and shoe so adapted to each other, that the horse stands squarely on the ground. This frequently is not done, however, and the web of the shoe will sometimes bear more on one part of the foot than another, which is sure to lame the horse.—*Ex.*

FLORA TEMPLE.—On the 2d of June (inst.) this celebrated trotting mare dropped a colt foal. It has been named Prince Imperial. Her filly foal, one year older, has been named Princess Imperial. It is hardly probable that either of these will ever rival their dam in speed.

TROTTING.—There seems to be new interest felt in trotting. At the East the meetings are better attended than ever. Racing seems to be on the decline, while trotting is on the increase. A large meeting, for an interior town in the West, has lately been held at Sedalia, Mo. A fine track has been made, and everything during the meeting was conducted upon honorable principles. Another track has been made near Alton, and a highly successful meeting has just terminated. Z. B. Job is the proprietor of the track. YOUNG GOSSIPER.



HORTICULTURAL.

Hannibal, Mo. The North-east Missouri Horticultural Society.

Just where the *Upper Mississippi* commences, it is not our purpose now to determine. The scenery of this beautiful river is said to rival the Hudson in America, and the Rhine in Europe. The Illinois shore, at Alton, already presents some very picturesque views, and the bluffs from there to the head-waters seem to alternate, first on the one and then on the other side of the river. One of the most romantic as well as beautiful cities of our State is, Hannibal, on the left bank of the Mississippi, about one hundred and fifty miles above St. Louis. The city lies between two bluffs; the highest of the two is called the "Lover's Leap." This is a bold projection of rocks, jutting out from the hill, and seemingly overhanging the river itself; but, in reality, it is two or three hundred yards distant. It is free from timber towards the West and North, and one of the most admirable points from which to view the city—and therefore we chose it. The islands opposite—the meanderings of the river (which just above forms a large bend to the eastward, starting on a detour at Quincy, the location of which is clearly defined against the horizon)—the well cultivated and rich fields on the Illinois side of the river—the glimpses of the church spires of Kinderhook, distant ten miles, and one or two other villages—altogether form a very beautiful picture, to which we turned with ever increasing delight. The city of Hannibal, as stated above, lies between two bluffs, with a river front of half a mile, nestling close against the warm bosom of its hills (for there are really a succession of undulating hills), one of which, standing a little back, divides the city into two arms as it recedes from the river, and stretches to the westward into the gently undulating and more level country of Ralls and Marion counties. On most of the tops of these hills, are cosy, rural residences, surrounded by fruitful orchards, vineyards and shady groves. Hannibal is substantially and compactly built, and now numbers about 10,000 intelligent, busy, thriving inhabitants, who recognize the fact that "the world moves, and that they must move with it"—or be left behind. Although Quincy reaped great benefits from the causes which retarded the growth of Hannibal, the latter has now put on her seven-league boots, and, if no untoward fortune befall her, will soon rival and perhaps outstrip her Illinois competitor. Speaking of seven-league boots reminds us that there are now seven railroads which will centre here or cross the river at this point, five of which are now in actual process of construc-

tion, or under contract. The Mississippi will here be spanned by a railroad bridge at no distant day, the money for the construction of which is *on hand*, and, we believe, the contract made.

Hannibal is largely engaged in the lumber trade, much of which is manufactured here by steam saw mills, the logs being floated down from the upper pineries. This city, being one of the termini of the Hannibal and St. Joe. railroad, has the location of the round-house and car works of the Company, giving employment to many mechanics, the music of whose hammers is distinctly heard on the top of the "Lover's Leap." River Side Cemetery, the beautiful city of the dead, lies just south of the "Lover's Leap," on a hill full as high as the latter and mostly covered by native forest trees. One can judge of a city by the care bestowed upon the graveyards near it, and certainly Hannibal is very fortunate in having such a charming spot in which to lay to rest the aged sire, whose head is crowned with the snows of many winters, alongside of innocent childhood, early transplanted to the garden above; or the man cut down in the prime of life, to whom *Our Father* has said: "It is enough; come up higher."

The North-east Missouri Horticultural Society.—The third annual fair of this association was held in Brittingham Hall, June 10th. It would afford us great pleasure to go into minute particulars of this exhibition, but we must not indulge on this occasion. Judging by the money standard, so often taken as an index of success, this fair was a *success*; for, after the expenses incurred had been settled, there remained a handsome little sum, which will be devoted to purchase the newest and best volumes of our agricultural and horticultural publications—a very wise choice.

Our friend, O. H. P. Lear, was the presiding officer, well seconded by Messrs. Smith, Ebert, Youse, Trabue, and others. The bouquets were arranged with taste and skill—which is no wonder when we remember that the hands of fair women—who are said to study the language of flowers—wrote these compositions in colors of living beauty and fragrance.

We can look with admiration upon wax flowers in the winter, and commend the skill which composes them—but, in the month of roses, when all nature is charming and fragrant with blossoms, we prefer the natural bloom—in competition with which, the first must always yield the palm to the second. Perhaps the same hand planted and cared for the living seeds and shrubs, which yielded the fragrant bouquets—if so, we shall be glad to record the fact; if otherwise, we hope the ladies will take the hint.

The mineral and geological cabinet and collection of petrifications of John Fry, which were on exhibition at this fair, deserve more than a passing notice, and were we competent we would cheerfully devote a page to their description; we regret that we cannot do them justice. We are a lover of flowers and of all the pursuits of horticulture and agriculture, and never weary to look at and admire everything connected with the same; nevertheless, on this occasion, we returned to the cases of John Fry's collections,

with ever-increasing delight. It was to us, and to many others, a very attractive feature of this fair. Was it an oversight; or was Mr. Fry awarded a premium? We consider it an honor to take by the hand in the bonds of Christian fellowship, a man like this man; would that our State had more like him. A life spent in searching out nature's mysteries, and in training up a large family like his (of which the father can say what John Fry can say of his sons and daughters)—is a *life well spent*; and we can say from the very depth of our heart—God bless him and his!

Heartily thanking our friends for all kindness and favors, we conclude this necessarily fragmentary account of Hannibal and the North-east Missouri Horticultural Fair of 1869, with fervent wishes for the prosperity of both the City and Society.

The following were the awards: Best quart strawberries, Golden Queen, Premium to W. C. Ebert; largest display of strawberries, Wilson, Triomphe de Gand, Russel, and others, Wm. Mathews.

Best early cherries, J. F. Hawkins.

Finest display of cherries, O. H. P. Lear.

Best supply of garden vegetables, Thomas Carr.

Finest bouquet of flowers, Miss Charlotte Dubach; second best, Miss Addie Seltzer.

Finest variety of cut flowers, Mrs. Haines.

Finest display of roses, Miss Tilla Clement.

Finest display of pansies, Mrs. W. L. Youse.

Best floral hanging basket, Mrs. W. L. Youse; second best floral hanging basket, Miss Tilla Clement.

Best loaf of bread, Miss Charlotte Dubach.

Best cake of any kind, Mrs. L. A. Ebert.

Best two pounds of butter, Mrs. Trabue.

Best singer of any class of birds, P. Tucker.

Finest canary bird, Willie Youse.

Best pair of Spanish Black chickens, Willie Youse.

Best pair Brahma chickens, R. B. Thompson.

Best pair Bantam chickens, A. E. Trabue.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

On the 15th we had an invitation to attend a Strawberry Festival that seemed to interest the public mind more than Horticultural pursuits do generally.

The place of entertainment not being distinctly indicated and more congenial occupations being on hand we did not attend. From the accounts we have received, we gather: That, while the "boxes" did not measure quite a quart in cubic inches, they were very heavy and went off with great rapidity.

The principal picker gathered \$4,238 in eighteen minutes—the best strawberry picking on record.

About six hundred persons gave, each, \$5 to see the *picking*; but got nary taste of the fruit. For once the public seemed to have a keen sense of the sacredness of individual property in fruit(?) The principal picker retired from the field with few laurels; but his facial region very much resembled a George IV Rose, while his competitor was pale as a lily and cool as a cucumber.

We submit, in all seriousness, that, if McCooles and Allen would dig into the ground with as much earnestness as they have dug into each other, the face of nature and that of McCooles would have a much finer appearance.

We think it but a very poor indication of the direction of public opinion, that Horticulturists should hesitate in regard to holding a fall Floral Horticultural Exhibition in St. Louis, for fear of the want of support.

Come on, ladies and gentlemen, and come to time! We can get 600 (we think 6,000) who will give their quarters to such an exhibition, and not need to sneak into a corner after it. Yes, we can get six hundred who will give \$5 each for such a grand purpose; and St. Louis can proudly show an O'Fallon and a Shaw, as well as a McCooles and an Allen!

American Pomological Society.

The Twelfth Session of the American Pomological Society will be held in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, Penn., on the fifteenth day of September, 1869, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m., and continuing for three days.

The session promises to be one of the most auspicious, in point of numbers, intelligence and importance, which the Society has held. From all parts of the country, assurances are given of cordial co-operation and aid. Delegations have already been appointed from several States, among which we may name Kansas, whose Legislature has nobly appropriated five hundred dollars to defray the expenses of her representatives. The Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will also take place at the same time, which will add further interest to the occasion.

All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural, and other kindred institutions in the United States and British Provinces, are invited to send delegations, as large as they may deem expedient; and all other persons interested in the cultivation of fruits, are invited to be present and take seats in the Convention.

And now that our Southern brethren, after a painful separation of years, are again united with us in full fellowship and communion, we invite all the States and Territories to be present, by delegation, that the amicable and social relations which have heretofore existed between our members throughout the Union may be fostered and perpetuated, and the result of our deliberations, so beneficial to the country at large, be generally and widely diffused.

Among the prominent subjects which will come before the Society at this session, will be that of the further revision of the Society's Catalogue of Fruits. For the purpose of aiding in this most desirable object, an *ad-interim* meeting of the Officers and Fruit Committees was held in the city of New York, on the 10th day of February last, the result of which will be made known at this time. The special Committee appointed for this purpose are now, with the various State and local Committees, actively engaged in collecting such information as will aid in determining what varieties are best adapted to the different sections and districts of our country; and this information, in the form of reports, will also be submitted to the action of the Convention. The several State Pomological and Horticultural Associations are requested to compile lists for their own States or Districts, and forward them, at as early day as possible, to P. Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Catalogue.

Members and delegates are requested to contribute specimens of the fruits of their respective districts, and to communicate in regard to them whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the Society and the science of American Pomology.

Each contributor is requested to come prepared with a complete list of his collection, and to present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable.

All persons desirous of becoming members may remit the admission fee to Thomas P. James, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, who will furnish them with Transactions of the Society. Life membership, ten dollars; Biennial, two dollars. Packages of fruits, with the name of the contributor, may be addressed as follows: "American Pomological Society, care of Thomas A. Andrews, Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."

Arrangements have been made with several hotels in Philadelphia for a reduction in price of board. Similar negotiations with the various railroad corporations are also in progress, and which due notice will be given.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, Pres., Boston, Mass.
F. R. ELLIOTT, Secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Vineyard.**THE VINE IN EUROPE.**

PRUSSIA.

The vine was more rarely seen in Prussia, proper, and while it was not entirely lost, it was only in good locations, on southern and eastern hillsides, that I saw it at all.

Wherever the vine was cultivated it was grown usually in the German method, and resembled those vineyards planted by the Germans in Ohio and Missouri, and some of the earlier vineyards on Crooked Lake, New York.

The vine was planted together in rows not more than four feet apart, and frequently as thickly as three or four feet in the row, and trained usually to a single stake.

It scarcely attained much height, and was usually three, four, and, in exceptional instances, five feet high.

The vine itself was small and fragile, and exhibited nothing of that luxuriance of growth seen in Italy, the Tyrol, or in America.

It bears apparently a similar relation to the plant grown here that a dwarf pear does to a standard, and must be considered on questions of culture to have as much difference in all respects as those.

The only exceptions to the method of training and pruning the vine in Prussia from that above described that I observed was, in passing by river through Saxon Switzerland, on one of the little steamboats that navigate the Elbe, in the vicinity of Dresden.

It was not uncommon to see here terraces of expensive construction sometimes faced with stone and sometimes covered with sod, upon which the vine was planted in drills, four and five feet apart, and trained upon trellises that were supported by stakes set regularly in the row, of sufficient strength to support the trellis, and which was a permanent and substantial structure. These trellises run only four, and sometimes five feet high, and were often about the same distance apart; they were cultivated to the highest point, and in some instances were attached and belonged to the estate of a man of wealth, and in no case in the hands of poor men or of the peasants, and were in this, as well as in every other respect, exceptional to the vineyards of Prussia.

As Prussia has more climatic difficulties with which to contend than the countries to the south of it, the vineyards are more frequently injured by the frosts.

Their greatest dangers, in this regard, are the frosts of spring, in the months of April and May; in those seasons which have had winters of unusual mildness, and when March has been so mild and pleasant as to have prematurely started the buds.

The crop is sometimes entirely destroyed in this way, and ruined from the same causes as the peach crop in the northern States is often lost.

Very many expedients are resorted to to prevent this. When the night has been so severe as to indicate frost, an hour before sunrise numerous fires are kindled throughout the vineyard. Large torches of straw are lighted and carried on fire by men through the vineyard and close to the vines. Four or five persons will go over one arpent of vines thoroughly in this manner, and this artificial work is kept going until the sun shines. This is also done in the vineyards of Germany and the Rhine.

The burning of a newspaper in a grate, as all know, will throw out an unusual amount of heat; and they utilize this principle with the best means they can command. Their theory is that the injury is not from the cold itself, but from the action of the sun upon the frost, and they seek artificially to melt or soften the frost before the sun touches it.

From the late frosts of the autumn a most singular preservative is used in Prussia, and to

me an entirely novel one. It is not confined to vineyards, but it is frequently adopted for various kinds of fruit.

Long cords are made out of straw, the bark of trees, or hemp, twisted into a rope of considerable size. They place a vessel of spring water at a distance of twelve or fifteen feet from the tree or vine, and then surround the fruit tree with this cord, placing both ends of the same in the vessel of water. It is not necessary to have many vessels; one will do for a whole trellis, if the cord is connected and both ends are in the water. By joining the cords properly together a great number of vines or trees can be thus surrounded, and it is claimed that this singular remedy is completely effectual in saving the fruit from the effect of the late frosts.

There can be no doubt of the fact, that a current of water brought by any means in contiguity with the fruit would affect the atmosphere in its immediate vicinity. If a trial should demonstrate that this means would be efficacious in our American vineyards in the more northern latitudes in case of the early frosts of October, it would be very valuable information, indeed, to those proprietors who suffered in the seasons of 1867 and 1868. I should think it was well worth the trial, as it is comparatively inexpensive. The wines of Prussia cannot at all compare in quality with those of Germany and the Rhine, with which they should, of course, be classed.

Perhaps the finest are those of Saxony, and the wine of Meissen, near Dresden, and of Guben would doubtless be considered the best. The wines consumed in Prussia proper are those, in the main, of Germany and the Rhine, and no considerable proportion of the amount consumed in that country are grown within it.—Clarke Bell, in *New York Evening Mail*, May 25.

NEW APPLES—CAROLINA JUNE.—Green apples, the growth of 1869, are exposed for sale at the fruit stalls to-day, June 17th. They were raised in Mississippi, and are of the variety known as Carolina Red June. They are fair, and not fully ripe or colored. Partake of them sparingly!

Alongside of these we notice the English Golden Russet, kept in the Fruit Preserving House, which is really one of the best keepers we have, and is, withal, a good apple to eat, if proper caution has been exercised in the packing.

RASPBERRIES.—The first lot of this fruit, the Doolittle, arrived on the 15th. They were raised by Wm. Hadley, and sold for good rates.

CUCUMBERS.—A good lot of cucumbers came to hand from Mississippi. They were rather irregular in size; but, being grown in the open air, in a season at least a month behind, indicates how our market can be supplied with early vegetables by enterprising men in the South.

RHUBARB VINEGAR.—The *Country Gentleman* gives directions for making vinegar from rhubarb as follows: The process for 10 gallons will be, for a family: "Take twenty-five ordinary sized stalks of rhubarb; pound them or crush them with a piece of wood in the bottom of a strong tub; add ten gallons of water; let this stand twenty-four hours; strain off the crushed rhubarb and add eighteen pounds of sugar, free from molasses, and a teacupful of the best brewer's yeast; raise the temperature to 65 or 68 degrees, and put your browst into a twelve-gallon cask; place it in a position where the temperature will not fall below 60 degrees. In a month strain off from the grounds, returning it to the cask again, and let it stand till it becomes vinegar."

Colman's Rural World.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

CLOSE OF THE 22d VOLUME.

Every day of our life corresponds to a page in our history—three hundred and sixty-five completing a yearly volume. Some of the pages are written closer than others, yet those having but a few sentences, may really contain the most important matter. This may all be comparatively private matter, interesting most the author and his immediate connections. Not so with the writings of editors. These form a public record which interests everybody, and the influence of whose lines will never die. Anything wrong in these can never be rectified. Very often the thoughts penned are written on the mind and in the heart of the reader, and can never be obliterated though every page should be burnt to the blackest cinders.

Impressed with this thought, we pause at the close of the first volume of the "Rural World" for 1869, and the 22d volume since its commencement. Half the months of the year are already gone; time flies—oh, how fast! What kind of a record are we making?

If like most of our agricultural contemporaries, we were to publish all the commendations both public and private (no one ever publishes adverse statements?) we could fill many pages in the "Rural World" with the same; but, being modest men, we entertain but a moderate opinion of our efforts. One thing however is cheering—our bona-fide circulation has nearly doubled the present year—and still they come!

We do affirm this much, that no farmer in the Mississippi Valley can afford to do without the "Rural World." Many who have never seen our paper, or have but cast a cursory glance over its pages, cannot judge. Our readers can judge however—and if each and every one of these would labor but a little and get us only ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER EACH, our circulation would double. This would not only stimulate us to still greater exertion, but also enable us to pay more for valuable illustrations and contributions. We respectfully submit, whether this would not be labor devoted to a good cause? LADIES! give us your aid; the men are busy in the harvest field—but you do make "a call" once in a while. Try and give us your influence, and you will gain the approval of your conscience and the thanks of the editors of the "Rural World."

THROUGH TICKETS TO CALIFORNIA.—The difficulty existing between the Union and Central Pacific Railroad seems to have been satisfactorily arranged, as the North Missouri Railroad Company have placed on sale at their ticket office, 113 North Fourth Street, through tickets to Sacramento and San Francisco, through from St. Louis for \$158 35 currency, the only road out of St. Louis making close and immediate connection at Omaha with the Union Pacific Railroad for California, and all important points in the Territories. The first through ticket was sold to A. H. Harrington, Esq., by E. R. Moffat, Ticket Agent.

Through time table may be obtained at the North Missouri Railroad Ticket Office, 113 North Fourth Street.

THE TAYLOR STAR GRINDER.—This excellent invention for grinding mower and reaper knives, is meeting with a gratifying success. Messrs. F. G. Welch & Co., the largest dealers in agricultural implements in Chicago, have negotiated for an interest in the machine in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Dealers and farmers in these States will hereafter order from this firm:

The Patrons of Husbandry.

THE STATE GRANGE.—There will be a meeting of the State Grange, concurrent with the Floral and Fruit Festival, in the city of St. Paul, on the 24th of this month.

FLORAL AND FRUIT FESTIVAL.—There will be a Floral and Fruit Festival under the auspices of the North Star Grange, in their Hall, in St. Paul, on the 24th of this month (June). Patrons and friends of the order throughout the State, are invited to attend and participate in the festivities.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ORDER is highly encouraging to its friends. There are already in Minnesota, twenty-one Granges, thoroughly organized and in flourishing condition, and a number of applications for charters.

THE NORTH STAR GRANGE will henceforth hold its meetings over the Market House, in the new Hall, which has been fitted up in very handsome style and provided with every convenience for the work, exercises, social pastimes and festivities of the Order. The whole upper portion of the Market House has been partitioned off into a suit of rooms, embracing a Grange Hall that will comfortably accommodate 200 members; a Banqueting Hall, with kitchen attached; also a ladies' dressing room, and a gentlemen's dressing room. The fitting up and furnishing these rooms has necessarily required a large expenditure of money, all of which has been contributed by the members of the Grange. This fact shows that our rural population have at least instituted an organization which commands their respect, wins their affections, and enlists their zealous support.—[Minnesota Monthly.]

ITEMS FROM ILLINOIS.—Harvest has now commenced in real interest, and a considerable quantity of wheat has already been cut in St. Clair county. On or about Monday next, there will scarcely be a wheat field in the county but that will be alive with men and machines, securing the unprecedented crop with which the farmers have this season been favored.

We learn from Centerville, St. Clair county, that a vote was taken in that town a day or two ago for and against subscribing the sum of sixty thousand dollars to aid in building a railroad from that town to East St. Louis, which resulted as follows: For the measure, one hundred and seventy; against subscription, two.

Competent authority estimates that the yield of the present wheat crop in St. Clair county will not fall short of two and one-half millions of bushels. This will exceed any former year about one million bushels. When this large amount of wheat shall be disposed of money must necessarily become quite abundant.

A letter from our friend Eisenmeyer, of Mascoutah, speaks encouragingly of all crops except peaches.

As the mover in projecting and bringing into active working order the St. Clair County Farmers and Fruit Growers' Club, Mr. E. is gratified to know it is a success. More and more of the friends of the club are being gathered in, and a lively and interesting time is expected at the next meeting. Go on friends, you are sure to succeed.

SPEECH AT MT. CARMEL, ILLS.—The editor of this paper acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to deliver an address at Mt. Carmel, Ills., on the 3d of July, at a grand pic-nic to be held at the Fair Grounds, near that place. The long distance from St. Louis, the pressing demands of business, and poor health, compel him to decline the invitation.

THE WEATHER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19TH.

The past week has been higher than the two former in temperature, but below the average at the same period. The rain that finished up last week introduced this, and a gradually falling temperature during the first three days indicated severe storms north and west of us. On the 16th the wind changed to east, with slight showers; veered to S. E. on the 17th and brought a greatly increased degree of heat. On that day we saw the first harvesting of fine Tappahannock wheat at St. Pauls. The crop is ripening very fast in the vicinity, with but faint show of rust, and that only on the leaves.

On the 18th, the maximum was attained, continuing quite high during the 19th with considerable indications of rain. There has been large quantities of honey dew this season and an unusually large number of swarms of bees in the woods.

Mean of the week, 71.26.
Maximum on the 18th, 92°.
Minimum on the 15th, 54°.
Range, 38°.



[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

JUNE.

BY MRS. C. W.

Beautiful June, fair Summer's Queen,
Whose gems are the dew-drops bright,
Whose throne is embowered in meadows green
Mid clover blooms red and white:

And rippling waters, whose music is sweet
And soft as tinkling bells,
Sparkling and bright, as the twinkling feet
Of fairies in moonlit dells.

Month of the brightest sheen,
Of deepest and coolest shade,
And goldenest sunlight that ever
Through vine-covered bower stray'd;

And meadows of waving green,
With red clover blooms inlaid,
Sending odors faint and sweet
Over the woodland glade.

Oh! month of brightest sky,
Not fair Italia's blue
Can with thy loveliness vie
In gorgeous sun-set hue.

Oh! lovely, peerless June,
Queen of the summer year,
Thou art passing all too soon
Like the things we hold most dear.

Hemetite, June 14.

COUNTRY GIRLS.

The world must always love its country girls. And this because they are generally fresh with characteristics. They look and breathe of the country. The flowers on their faces, the health in their frames, the freshness in their hearts, the innocence and truth in their souls—must always recommend them to all whose esteem is worth having. Let them prize these things! Health is the first essential to beauty and excellence. Health is the source of energy and the right arm of usefulness. Health is the great law of personal beauty. Health in the woman is the wealth of a country. Of what avail is an invalid woman? What is a nation of them worth? It is scarcely possible to prize good health too much. Then, let the country girls seek wholesome ways of living, eschew all effeminate habits, and make it one object in life, to obey every law of health and never come under the doctor's care. Let it be their's, too, to learn the art of living; that is, learn how to live and live well. To know the art of living is a richer attainment than all the French and embroidery, music and painting, of all the seminaries in the country. We have nothing to say against these fashionable accomplishments. We have everything to say in favor of a good education for all the girls. But, before everything else, of an educational character, is the kitchen and dining room—the education of the home circle. The art of living is practiced in the home circle; it ought to be cultivated there: it ought to be studied. Simply working and eating, is not living. Eating leaden bread, lard biscuit, fat

pork, watery potatoes, tallow butter, greasy pies, and other things cooked in the worst possible manner—is not living in any true sense. Sleeping in close rooms, where not a breath of fresh air finds admittance once a week, in un-aired beds, is scarcely living. Almost the whole art of living well, living intelligently, living so as to enjoy life, improve ourselves and be useful—is in the hands of women. It is soon to be left to the girls. How will they attend to it? Will they do just as their mothers and grand-mothers have done? Will they make no improvements? Will they add nothing new and useful to home enjoyments and comforts? Girls must not be satisfied with doing just as their mothers did. We laugh at the farmer of these days who obstinately sticks to the old ways of his father, and sows his wheat broad-cast where drilling is proved better; and reaps it with the old sickle, in these horse-reaper times. So we should laugh at the house-wife who makes no effort to improve upon her mother's style of house-keeping.

There are improvements every day for all out-

door and mechanical work; why should there not be for the work of the house-wife? Will the girls invent new and better modes of cooking, washing, sewing, mending, brushing, &c., &c. It is not possible that perfection in all that belongs to housekeeping is attained. I fear that women are not wide awake in relation to these things. They seldom try their inventive skill on any article of household industry. We have new kinds of soap, wash tubs, churns, cooking stoves, sewing machines, knitting machines, new ways of making bread, soup, and many other dishes, that are really improvements on the old. But, seldom, if ever, has a woman introduced any of these improvements. Why not? Simply, because women have not tried. They trudge on in the old way till somebody opens a better, and seem to think they must. This is wrong: and we propose that the girls shall wake up and see what improvements they can introduce, how much better they can practice the art of living than their mothers; and we appeal especially to the country girls, hoping that they will respond with suitable efforts for a better order of housekeeping.

Priests of the Greek Church.



The engraving represents the costume of the Priests of the Greek Church, which is the principal religion of Russia. And as one of the principal feasts of this Church was lately celebrated, we give a few notes from a writer on the subject.

Just before midnight on Saturday, preceding Easter Sunday, crowds of people hasten to the churches, carrying candles in their hands, but not lighted, and when the clock strikes twelve suddenly all the candles are lighted, and the priests begin to sing—"Christ has risen." Then there is great joy shown by all. They shake hands and kiss each other, the bells ring, fireworks are let off, and the cannon fired. The churches are full of lights outside as well as inside, and all Petersburg is full of brightness and bustle.

A Useful Household Machine.

The most perfect WRINGER of which we have knowledge, is the UNIVERSAL. We do our readers a real service when we commend such a machine to their notice.—*New York Sun.*

Duration of Vitality in Seeds.

There are few plants, the seeds of which will not grow in the second year after maturity, if kept in a cool place, neither too dry nor too damp. The seeds of most of the grains and grasses will keep their vitality for very many years. Instances have occurred of wheat having been grown from seed supposed to have been buried 2,000 years.

Parsnip and onion seed can only be depended on to grow the year after it matures. Beans are safe only for two years, as also are carrot, egg plant, and several of the pot herbs. Radish, lettuce, spinach, parsley and asparagus—are good for three years. Celery, cabbage, cauliflower and turnip seed—may be tolerably relied on for four years after maturity. Beet, mangels, tomato, squash, pumpkin, cucumber and melon—are good for five to ten years, and the four last, which are bi-sexual, generally produce the largest proportion of female blossoms, and consequently fruit, when grown from seed that has been kept from three to six years.

A GOOD CHANCE TO INVEST—\$10,000 worth of merchandise, consisting of ready-made clothing, cloths, cassimeres, white Mackinaw blankets and gents' furnishing goods. Will sell very low for cash, or trade for a good farm in this State, or improved city property. Call, or address, M. W. R., No. 318 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo. It

FRUIT FARM AT AUCTION.
On Tuesday, the 27th day of July next, my fruit farm of 300 acres of land, half a mile from Cuba station on the S. W. Pacific R. R., will be sold at auction to the highest bidder. Terms—one-third down; balance, in one and two years with ten per cent. interest. There is a good, new framed-house of 6 rooms, well finished, with cellar, framed store-room, wood-house and stable, with log barn, granary and sheds. There are about 120 acres improved, consisting largely of meadow and fruit. Apples, 1500 trees, mostly in bearing; peaches, 400; pears, 160; plums, 50; apricots, 40; cherries, 30; quince, 50; nectarine, 10; with currants, gooseberries, Lawton blackberries in abundance; three-fourths of an acre of grapes; evergreens and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. Most of the timber land is fenced in a "wood pasture." The place is well adapted to fruit and stock. Possession of the house and buildings will be given immediately, and of the farm as soon as the crops can be taken off. As the county seat is expected to be located near the station, a few 10 acre lots adjoining may be offered for sale at the same time. The locality is noted for health, and as well adapted to fruit culture as any in this State. je26-5t B. SMITH, Cuba, Crawford Co., Mo.

VINEGAR—How made from Cider,
Wine, Molasses or Sorghum, in 10 hours, without using drugs. For terms, circulars, &c., address, F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn. je12-2toew

DEVON BULL FOR SALE.
I have a Thorough-bred Devon Bull for Sale, aged 5 years, and bred by Dr. W. W. Henderson. Any person wishing to buy will address, W. W. EVANS, je19-2t Florissant, Mo.

Chester White and Suffolk Pigs.
POULTRY—Imported and Premium Fowls, for sale. Send stamp for beautiful illustrated circular. THOS. B. SMITH, Box 9, Stony Brook, je26-4 Long Island.

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\$30000 SALARY. Address, U. S. PIANO Co. N. Y.

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A CARD.

A record of the watches produced at the Waltham Manufactory may be not improperly prefaced with a brief mention of the considerations which induce us to press them upon the attention of intelligent watch buyers.

Fifteen years' successful experience justifies us in claiming for the Waltham Watches peculiarities of excellence which place them above all foreign rivalry. The system which governs their construction is their most obvious source of merit. The substitution of machinery for hand labor has been followed not only by greater simplicity, but by a precision in detail, and accuracy and uniformity in their time-keeping qualities, which by the old methods of manufacture are unattainable.

The application of machinery to watch-making has, in fact, wrought a revolution in the main features of the business. In conjunction with enlarged power of production, it has enabled us to secure the smoothness and certainty of movement which proceed from the perfect adaptation of every piece to its place. Instead of a feeble, sluggish, variable action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest main-spring, vibrates with a wide and free motion. The several grades of watches have more than a general resemblance each to its pattern; they are perfect in their uniformity, and may be bought and sold with entire confidence as to the qualities we assign to them.

These general claims to superiority are no longer contested. An English watchmaker, in a recent lecture before the Horological Institute of London, describing the result of two months' close observation at the various manufactories in the United States, remarks in reference to Waltham: "On leaving the factory, I felt that the manufacture of watches on the old plan was gone." Other foreign makers, some of them eminent, have publicly borne the same testimony. They admit the results aimed at in Europe by slow and costly processes are here realized with greater certainty, with an almost absolute uniformity, and at a cost which more than compensates for the difference between manual labor in the Old World and the New.

But we assert for the Waltham Watches more than a general superiority. Their advantages, in respect of quality and price, over English and Swiss watches, are not more marked than are their advantages over the products of other American manufactories. These are positive in their character, and are the natural consequences of the precedence we acquired in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of profit is the end kept in view—not the profit on any single watch. And, acting on this principle, with reduced cost of production and an ever-widening demand, our watches are offered at prices considerably below the watches of other American makers, comparing quality with quality. Our annual manufacture is double that of all other makers in this country combined, and much larger than the entire manufacture of England.

The conditions which make this cheapness possible are also favorable to the excellence of our work. Our artisans long ago ceased to be novices. Time and effort, under a superintendence which combines the subtleties of science with the strength of practical skill, have produced a body of artisans whose efficiency is for the time pre-eminent. We have the best workers in every department that are available—workers whose expertness and experience would be alone sufficient to secure for Waltham its high position.—Among other tributary causes, may be stated the readiness with which each succeeding invention and improvement has been tested, and if approved, adopted. We are always ready to examine whatever experience, or art, or skill may suggest; but we adopt nothing until experiments have demonstrated its excellence. In pursuance of this rule, we have brought to our aid all the mechanical improvements and valuable inventions of the last fifteen years, whether home or foreign in their origin. We have thus acquired the exclusive possession of the best and most valuable improvements now known in connection with watch-making, and secured for the Waltham factory a force and completeness not shared by any similar establishments in the world.

These constant efforts to perfect in all ways, and by all means, both the machinery of the factory and the construction of our watches, have placed within our means the production of a greater variety in grade and finish than other American makers have attempted. In the manufacture of very fine watches we have no competitor in the United States and only very few in Europe.

The various styles of these watches have undergone the severest trials in the service of Railway Engineers, Conductors and Expressmen, the most exacting class of watch wearers, and the presence of over 400,000 Waltham Watches in the pockets of the people is the best proof of the public approval, and must be accepted as conclusive of their superiority by discriminating Watch-buyers, especially so since the important matter of price is also very greatly in favor, being at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper, quality for quality, than those made elsewhere in the United States.

An illustrated description of the Watches made by the American Watch Company of Waltham, will be sent to any address on application.

In addition to a description of the Watches, the pamphlet contains much other useful information to watch-buyers.

AS THESE WATCHES ARE FOR SALE BY

ALL RESPECTABLE JEWELLERS, THE

COMPANY DECLINE ALL OR-

DERS FOR SINGLE

WATCHES.

For facts and all other information, address

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

General Agents,

182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

je19-6t

ART OF LOVE—This book shows how to gain the affections of the opposite sex. Any man or woman can thus win the one they love. For sale by all newsdealers, or sent by mail for 25 cents; 3 for 50 cents; 7 for \$1; or \$10 per 100. ap3-13t] TUTTLE & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

WANTED—Agents, \$2000

A YEAR AND EXPENSES.

We want a male and female Agent in every town and county in the South and West, to introduce and sell our celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine. This machine makes the genuine lock stitch, alike on both sides, and is adapted to all kinds of sewing. It will stitch, tuck, cord, bind, braid, hem, fell, gather and embroider in the neatest manner. The price of this machine is from twenty to twenty-five dollars cheaper than any other first-class machine in the market. Every machine warranted. Circulars and samples of work furnished upon application, either in person or by mail. Address the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, office and salesroom 407 and 409 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. ap3-3m]

FARM FOR SALE,

In Franklin County Missouri. It consists of 336 acres, 70 under cultivation; about 300 fruit trees, of peach, apple and cherry, bearing. It is well adapted to fruit raising, being in a high, healthy location, 8 miles south of Calvy Station, on the S. W. Branch of the P. R. R., 40 miles from St. Louis. There is a comfortable house, stables, &c. Could be divided so as to make 3 good farms. There is a post-office and store 1 mile from it. I will take \$3,000 for it, one-half down the rest in one and two years. I will make a liberal discount for all cash. Address, Thos. Robinson, Horine Station, I. M. R. R. Mo. June 6-3m

The Thorough-bred Saddle and Light Harness STALLION, R. E. LEE,

Sired by Brown Dick, dam Judy by Imp. Sovereign, will make the remainder of the season of 1869, at the stables of Wm. W. Henderson, M.D., on the N.B. Plank Road, 12 miles from St. Louis, at the low rate of \$15 Cash for the season.

An abundance of good pasture of Clover, Orchard or Blue Grass, at \$5 per month. All animals on pasture at risk of owner.

THOROUGH-BRED COLTS, one, two and three year olds for sale.

WM. W. HENDERSON, M.D.
Bridgeton, St. Louis Co., Mo., June 1st, 1869.
je12-3t

Hyperion will Curl the Straightest

and most Stubborn HAIR, on the first application, (without injury,) in beautiful flowing ringlets or curls. Price, 50 cents. Address, D. C. BATES, je11-2t
Gardnersville, Ohio.

Taylor's STAR Grinder.

Only \$3.50. Only \$3.50. The BEST and CHEAPEST in the World. This simple and ingenious piece of mechanism is to be used with any ordinary grindstone. Can be attached or removed instantly. Holds the cutter firmly in any position. Is adjustable to any angle or bevel. Is flexible to the motion of the stone. Is under perfect control of the operator. Is easily changed in position. A child can understand it. Will grind perfectly true, on the side or face of the stone, even if the stone is untrue. It will not get out of order. It is strong, being made of iron. It is light, weighing only nine pounds. It is CHEAP, costing only \$3.50.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom exclusive territory will be given for a length of time. Address H. M. PAYNE, Pres. U. C. & A. Co., 131 LaSalle St., Chicago. je19-8t

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

A few choice Berkshire pigs, three months old, for sale at \$25 per pair. Also a few pair of Berkshire and Chester Cross, Very fine pigs, at \$15 per pair. Address, E. A. RIEHL & BRO., Alton, Illinois.

THE GREAT BENEFACTOR.



The Home Washing Machine!

WARRANTED THE BEST WASHER EXTANT, and the only machine that washes thoroughly all kinds of fabric, from the finest laces to the coarsest bedding, without injury. Will wash 500 collars and 50 shirts in one hour. Any one purchasing a machine may return the same and money will be refunded if it does not work as represented. State and County Agents desired. Address, HOME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 818 North Fourth St., and 821 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

SAMUEL CUPPLES, President, [je5-tf] JOS. B. WILDE, Secretary.

WILLIAM MILLER, JR.,

Importer and Breeder of
COTSWOLD SHEEP.
Post-office address, ATHA, Canada West.

Feb 13-1y

TURNIP SEED BY MAIL.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John Street, New York,
OFFER FRESH AND GENUINE

Ruta Raga, Russia or Swedish Turnip, American grown, and particularly choice stock, 75 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Large Yellow French, very superior, large and of excellent feeding properties; can be sown a month later than Ruta Raga, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Red Top Strap Leaf; this old established variety is the best for late sowing, 75 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb

ALSO,

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Early Dutch, | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb | \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| German Teltow, | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb | \$2 |
| Cow Horn, | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb | \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| White Norfolk, | 75 cts. | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb |
| White Strap Leaf Flat, | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb | \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| White Flat or Globe, | 75 cts. | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb |
| Long White Tankard, | 75 cts. | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb |
| Yellow Stone, | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb | \$1 |
| Yellow Aberdeen, | 75 cts. | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb |
| White Ruta Raga, | 75 cts. | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb |

AND OTHERS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

We also offer for late summer sowing:
Corn Salad, 15 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Green Curled Endive, 30 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$3.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Green Curled Scotch Kale, 15 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Brown Dutch and Hardy
Green Lettuce, 30 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$3.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Scarlet Chinese Winter
Radish, 20 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Round & Prickly Spinach, 10 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
If ordered by mail, add 8 cents per lb for postage
Catalogues on application.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.;
15 John Street, New York.

Hedge Plants Grown in Missouri.

93 Bushels Osage Orange Seed planted.
I will ship, freight prepaid, to any railroad station in North Missouri, GOOD HEDGE PLANTS at \$2.50 per 1000, next fall—or \$3 next spring. Printed directions furnished.
CHAS. PATTERSON,
May 22-6m Kirksville, Adair Co., Mo.

For Sale, a Thoroughbred Young

AYRSHIRE BULL, price \$200. For pedigree and particulars, apply to or address, WM. MUIR, at the office of Colman's Rural World, St. Louis, Mo.

THE HOWE

MACHINE COMPANY'S
Sewing Machines

FOR
FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE GREAT PRIZE,

THE ONLY
**CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR
AND GOLD MEDAL,**

AWARDED TO AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, as per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel" (Official Journal of the French Empire), Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

The Lock Stitch invented by MR. HOWE, and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable; is alike on both sides, and will NEITHER RIP NOR RAVEL, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.

A Machine was needed possessing SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY, and adapted to a great range of work; one easily understood and comprehended by all. To produce such a Machine has been the study of ELIAS HOWE, JR., who gave to the world THE FIRST SEWING MACHINE, more than twenty years ago; and now we offer his last production—a Machine embracing all essential qualities, and pronounced

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

Persons from a distance can order a Machine with perfect confidence of being able to operate it in a few hours successfully, by the aid of the printed instructions that accompany each Machine. Drafts or current funds must accompany the order. Machines may be ordered by Express, also to collect on delivery, if the purchaser prefers. We advise shipping by Express, as the most convenient and expeditious way. The demand for this

New and Improved Machine

Is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines.

In all the principal towns where Agencies are not already established, we desire responsible and energetic parties as Agents. Many places are of sufficient importance to warrant persons in making it their exclusive business.

Send for Circular and Samples.

COCHRANE & BROWN,
General Agents

For Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, and the Territories of Colorado and Utah.

No. 425 North Fifth Street, cor. St. Charles St.,
may 22-3m ST. LOUIS, MO.

WANTED--AGENTS--\$75 to \$200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from \$75 to \$200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURG, PA., BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO. CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.
may 15-13t

THOROUGH-BRED & TROTTER HORSES

Short-Horn and Alderney Cattle,
And South-Down Sheep.

FOR SALE AT

Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Woodford Co. Ky.
Feb 27-1y] A. J. ALEXANDER.

The Appetite for Tobacco Destroyed!

Leave off Chewing and Smoking the Poisonous
Weed, Tobacco.

ORTON'S PREPARATION.

ESTABLISHED, 1866.

One box of Orton's Preparation is warranted to destroy the appetite for Tobacco, in any person, no matter how strong the habit may be. If it fails in any case, the money will be refunded. It is perfectly safe and harmless in all cases. It is almost impossible to break off the use of Tobacco, by the mere exercise of the will. Something is needed to assist nature in overcoming a habit so

firmly rooted. With the help of the Preparation, there is not the least trouble. Hundreds have used it who are willing to bear witness to the fact, that Orton's Preparation completely destroys the appetite for Tobacco, and leaves the person as free from any desire for it, as before he commenced its use. The Preparation acts directly upon the same glands and secretions affected by tobacco, and through these upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing the poison of Tobacco from the system, and thus allaying the unnatural cravings for Tobacco. No more hankering for Tobacco after using Orton's Preparation. Recollect, it is warranted.

The time taken to allay all desire for tobacco by the use of the Preparation varies slightly in different persons, the average time being about five days. Some have no desire whatever for tobacco after using the Preparation two days.

The health and purse of every tobacco user in the country calls loudly, abandon the use of tobacco.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are a few selected from the multitude of recommendations in our possession:

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used Orton's Preparation for the purpose of destroying the appetite for tobacco, and can assure those who are suffering from this habit that Orton's Preparation will certainly destroy the appetite for tobacco quickly and permanently, and without any bad effect upon the health, and without creating an appetite either for the Preparation or any substitute:

W. P. Heald, Bangor, Maine; J. Moody, Southport, Indiana; E. W. Adkins, Knoxville, Tennessee; John Morrill, Bangor, Maine; J. Bunch, Springfield, Tennessee; W. D. Harrington, West Point, Georgia.
[From Samuel Cassiday, editor of Journal and Argus.]

PETALUMA, California, Dec. 14, 1868.

For about twenty years I had used tobacco in its various forms, and for the past eight years had been an inveterate smoker. Becoming satisfied that the excessive use of this narcotic seriously impaired my health, I determined if possible to break myself of the habit. Hearing of Orton's Preparation for destroying the appetite for tobacco, I sent to Portland, Maine, for a box of the medicine, which I received through the mail on the first of November. A month has not elapsed and yet the medicine has effectually relieved me from any craving desire to use tobacco in any form. The Preparation is not more difficult or unpleasant to take than common chewing gum, and I conscientiously believe the Preparation will have the promised and desired effect in every instance where it is given a fair trial. Upon that belief, and from an earnest desire to assist others who wish to break away from the slavish appetite for tobacco, I offer this testimonial.

SAMUEL CASSIDAY.

Beware of counterfeits and all articles purporting to be like this, of the same name or otherwise.—The great popularity of Orton's Preparation has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles. Purchasers will please order directly from the proprietor, or his duly authenticated agents.

The price of Orton's Preparation is \$2 per box, or three boxes for \$5, sent by mail to any part of the country, securely sealed from observation, with postage paid on receipt of price.

How to send money by mail. Enclose the amount in a letter, seal carefully, register the letter and take a receipt for it of your Postmaster. Money sent by mail as above directed at any risk.

Address C. B. COTTON, Proprietor,
Box 1748, Portland, Maine.

An agent wanted in every town. may 29-8t

WANTED--AGENTS--TO SELL THE AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE.

Price \$25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. may 15-13t

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER,
St. Louis, June 21, 1869.

We shall better subserve our readers, if at this time we ignore large comments on the market and confine ourselves to remarks concerning the incoming wheat crop.

While there is much to encourage, there is also much to discourage the farmer. The cool, moist weather up to harvest, has developed a most unprecedented growth of straw in the winter wheat, and we are shouting almost to know that the heads are well filled with a beautiful and plump kernel. In this latitude farmers are in the midst of harvest. The rust seems to have only affected the blades and not impaired the grain. We learn that in the vicinity of Collinsville the army worm trimmed up the blades of wheat leaving the stalk perfectly clean, thus hastening the ripening of the grain, and actually benefitting the crop.

An Iowa correspondent of the "New York Tribune" fears that prices will rule very low in sequence of the large area of wheat sown; but the "Tribune" is of opinion, that prices of spring wheat will not rule lower (in the West) than ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL. Be that as it may, few of our farmers will want to sell now, either old or new wheat. Thirty days will do much to regulate the market, and then of course it is optional with all, either to sell or hold on.

Foreign advices bring the news of too much wet for growing crops. California has only half a crop of small grain, so that Europe cannot import much from that source. Under these circumstances, the Eastern markets rallied, although the transactions were limited.

We particularly desire to put our farmers on their guard not to cut down more wheat on any day than they can put up by night, and to WELL CAP THE SHOCKS. Would, that we could get this word in trumpet tones into every ear. Farmers! all your labor may yet be lost unless you heed this warning.—The moisture and heat will sprout your wheat in forty-eight hours. Be careful. This is the discouraging feature of the season.

We find on our table a couple of dozen heads of wheat from our friend Hon. S. B. Chandler, of Belleville; it is beautiful, just in the stiff dough and ready for the reaper. May it come home safe!

The corn crop is very backward—but there is time enough yet in this latitude, and we think the crops and acreage will yet make a good return. Keep on cultivating!

TOBACCO—With an active manufacturing demand, prices rule firm. Common planters' lugs, \$6 25@8; common leaf, \$8@9; medium leaf, \$9 25@10; medium, bright, old leaf, \$15@25; black wrappers, \$10@15.

FLOUR—Quotations unchanged. XXX and choice spring club, \$5 70@6 25; do, choice and family, \$6 25@7 50; fall, XXX and choice, \$7 40@8; family, \$8 75@9 50.

RYE FLOUR—\$5 90@6 25, but no sales.

CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, \$3 70@3 80.

WHEAT—No. 3 and low No. 2, \$1 05@1 06; No. 1 club, \$1 10@1 12; winter prime, \$1 36; low choice, \$1 43; strictly choice to fancy Missouri, \$1 60@1 65.

CORN—The crop is very backward, and owners are not warranted in forcing sales: hold on if you can.—Mixed white, 73@76; white S. Charles, 81@82c.

RYE—Steady and firm, 90c@93c@91.

BARLEY—No market. Crop promising.

OATS—Range of market according to color and quality, 60@64c.

HAY—Ordinary prime loose, \$18 per ton.

WOOL—The demand has been active, and prices have further advanced. Receipts were eagerly taken, mainly at quotations. Unwashed—Combing, 36@40c; medium, 30@32c; heavy, 27@29c; fine, 24@28c; tub-washed, 45@50c; do and picked, 50@54c; dingy, 44@47c. Fleece-washed—Fine and light, 36@40c; coarse, 36@38c; dingy, 33@36c; burry lots, 5@10c lower.

BUTTER—Prime to choice, 22@25c per lb.

POTATOES—Lower; old, 64@70c; new, \$3@4 1/2 bbl.

BERRIES—Cherries, \$3@4 per bushel. Black-Cap raspberry, 80c per gallon.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Prime butchers' cattle, \$6@7; second class, \$5@5 50; lower grades at so much per head.

HOGS—Receipts large for this time of year. Extra grades, \$8 50@9; prime, \$7 50@8. Stock hogs, \$5 50@7.

SHEEP—Market rather dull, and quality poor. Medium, \$2 50@3. Extra choice, fat wethers, \$5@6; do lambs, \$3@4.

THE ST. LOUIS INVINCIBLE VIBRATOR THRESHING MACHINE.

The wants of grain growers and threshers for a machine that will thoroughly thresh and separate the grain with ease and rapidly, has induced us to perfect the Vibrator Principle in the construction of Threshing Machines; and our long experience in this line of business has enabled us to make the **MOST PERFECT THRESHER AND GRAIN SAVER IN THE WORLD.**

We would desire those who wish to PURCHASE or EMPLOY Threshing Machines, to remember that in the St. Louis Invincible Vibrator you will find

A MACHINE that is the embodiment of the **TRUE PRINCIPLE** of constructing Grain Separators.

It is made perfectly simple. The plan of construction is such that there is no complexity of machinery. The grain, instead of passing over an Endless Apron, and tossed by means of a Picker, a Raddle and a Beater, receives all the agitation necessary for a **THOROUGH SEPARATION** from Vibrating Forks, ranged on a plain separating surface over which it passes. By this simple plan of separation a

More Satisfactory Result

is obtained than by any other method in use.

A MACHINE that can separate with EASE and RAPIDITY all the grain that can be fed through the cylinder, and will **SAVE IT ENTIRE.**

This is important to the farmer who employs a machine, as grain passed to the straw pile in threshing can never be recovered.

It will be found to Save Enough Grain to Pay the Threshing Bill.

A MACHINE that can not be "CLOGGED," no matter what condition the straw is in or how fast it is "CROWDED."

A MACHINE that is so closed in at the sides, and decked over at the top, that the interior is preserved from damage or decay, and the grain is prevented from "littering."

IT CLEANS UP AS IT GOES ALONG.

A MACHINE that is made out of the best of materials and in a workmanlike manner, the **DURABILITY** of which can not be estimated by a comparison with other machines.

A MACHINE that, owing to the simplicity of construction, has **FEWER POINTS OF WEAR**, and is consequently less liable to get out of REPAIR than any other machine made.

A MACHINE that is "EASY OF DRAFT," and does not use up your teams.

A MACHINE that, in every particular, will prove itself what its name indicates.

"INVINCIBLE."

These are a few of the **POINTS OF EXCELLENCE** which we claim for the St. Louis INVINCIBLE VIBRATOR, and which can be appreciated by every practical operator of Threshing Machines.

We are making the celebrated **TREBLE GEAR HORSE POWER** which, for EASE OF DRAFT, DURABILITY AND POWER, is superior to any in use. Our Double Gear Powers are made very strong, and run very light.

WE MAKE THREE SIZES OF MACHINES.

Our small size, 25-inch cylinder, with four or six horse double gear power, is especially adapted to a farmer's own use, or to do a light threshing business. This is run only by belt with a jack. With this size of machine we also furnish an eight horse, double gear power, to be driven in the same manner. Our eight or ten Horse Machine, 30-inch Cylinder, is adapted for parties doing a threshing business. We can furnish this Machine either with belt and ground jack or with side gear, as may be desired. We would, for this size, recommend a "geared machine," as they run steadier and will better admit of being "crowded" than a "belt Machine;" and, with our

IMPROVED SIDE GEAR.

they are as free from breakage as machines can be made. We also make a Steam Thresher, 34-inch cylinder, which we can furnish complete, with Portable Engine. We would call the attention of our customers to the fact that, as the demand for Threshing Machines is likely to be large this season, if you wish to get a St. Louis Invincible Vibrator, it will be necessary to send in your orders early.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET AND PRICE LIST.

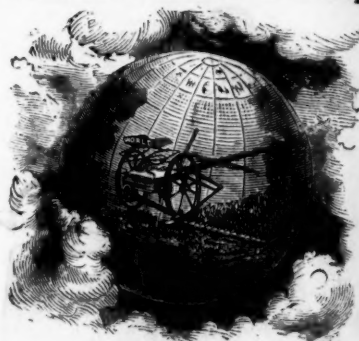
KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

823 North Second St., St. Louis, Mo.

may 15-4teow

The World's Mower and Reaper



IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It Mows—It Drops—It Self Rakes.

This machine is the harvest gathering of twenty years' experience in the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery, and takes rank with the printing press, engine, lathe and locomotive in the qualities of precision, staunchness and durability.

Its foundation is a single piece of solid iron, of shape to resist all possible strains.

Its gearing is shaped to standard gauge, and each cut out of solid iron with mathematical exactness.

The working parts are all so permanently fixed that they cannot vary, and are fully protected from WATER, DUST, GRASS, and ALL OTHER CAUSES OF DISTURBANCE.

By these means we REDUCE FRICTION TO THE LOWEST POINT—STOP THE SELF-DESTRUCTION common to all rough cast machines—AVOID BREAKAGES IN HARVEST—secure EASY DRAFT and the same DURABILITY which pertains to CUT GEAR in other kinds of Machinery. The WORLD has been tested three years, in the hands of THE MOST INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE FARMERS IN THE LAND, all of whom unite in declaring that, comparatively,

"There is No Other Harvester."

For Prices and Complete Information, address,

E. BALL & COMPANY,
Canton, Ohio

je5-4t

OAKLAND HERD—PURE BRED
Short Horns, of the most valuable strains of blood at all times for sale. Also.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Catalogues furnished upon application.

jan30-1yr D. M. McMILLAN, Xenia, Ohio.

LOUDEN'S

UNIVERSAL HAY PITCHER

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

See Description in "Rural World" of May 22. Send for Circular and Price List. Address, may29-5t WM. LOUDEN, Fairfield, Iowa.

Colman's Rural World,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy, &c., &c.

Published Weekly, at 612 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

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